Approved For Release 2001/05/01 SCIA-RDP F 000100050004-3 CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY INFORMATION REPORT COUNTRY USSR/Korea Jul 51 DATE DISTR. SUBJECT -Technical Evaluation of Two Soap Samples NO. OF PAGES 25X1A PLACE ACQUIRED NO. OF ENCLS. DATE ACQUIRED BY SUPPLEMENT TO REPORT NO. 25X1X DATE OF INF

25X1A

- 1. The samples analyzed are described as follows:
  - a. Sample A was a bar of toilet soap manufactured by GLAVK PARFYUMER in accordance with GOST 436-41; it was purchased in Leningrad during May of 1949. This sample is representative of a "peoples" soap and is available for purchase throughout the USSR.
  - b. Sample B was a bar of toilet soap found among medical supplies captured in Pyongyang, Korea, during November, 1950.
- 2. Analysis of the described samples has yielded the following information:
  - Compositions

Constituent	Sample A	Sample B
Moisture	5.76%	5.21%
Fatty Acid (free)	0.28	0.56
Free fat	1.35	1.95
Carbonate	0.19	0.19
Water insoluble matter (essentially siliceous)	0.88	0.18
Salt	0.58	0.56
Glycerine	2.72	0.74
Soap	88.24	90.61
	100.00%	100,00%

Constants of fatty acids:

Constants	Sample A	Sample B
Titer (C <sup>O</sup> ) Acid value Saponification value Todine number Rosin acids	41.4 203.7 206.5 48.3 nil	40.1 199.4 203.1 67.9 nil

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c. Fatty acid composition calculated from spectrophotometric analysis and iodine numbers

Constituent	Sample A	Sample B	
Total diene as Linoleic Total triene as Linoleic Total tetraene as Archidonic Oleic acid (by calculation)	2.11% 0.38 0.08 18.00	5-03% 0-37	
Saturated fatty acids (by differentiation)	19.43	64.27 30.33 100.00%	

- 3. Conclusions available from these data and from observation are as follows:
  - a. The constants and fatty acid composition of Sample A correspond to those obtainable from a stock consisting chiefly of tallow (probably mutton tallow) with a possible small percentage of cocoanut oil.
  - b. The constants and fatty acid composition of Sample B could possibly be satisfied by a grease in which there was a higher ratio of stearic to palmitic acid than is ordinarily found in greases available for soap manufacture in the U.S.A.
  - c. The high glycerine and free fat content of Sample A indicate that it was not a boiled soap, and that it was made from poorly split stock.
  - d. The free fat content of Sample B indicates that it was not a boiled soap.
  - e. It is estimated that neither sample was a milled scap.
  - f. Both soaps contained a yellowish brown dye which became bright red in acid solution.
  - g. The higher glycerine content of Sample A gave it a semi-translucent appearance.
  - h. Sample A was scented with a civet type perfume, while Sample B contained a perfume similar to that used for Ivory soap in the U. S. A.

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